(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2189.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1788.

VIENNA, *September* 27.

ADVICES have been received from the combined army encamped near Choczim, dated the 19th inst. that the garrison having proposed to surrender that fortress by capitulation, the prince de Cobourg, in concert with Douct de Soltikoff, had agreed to receive seven of the principal inhabitants as hostages, for the surrender of the place on the 29th, when the garrison were to march out with their arms, having 3 days before delivered up all the effects and warlike stores belonging to the Porte.

BERLIN, *October* 4.

Positive advices were received here this day of prince Potemkin having been repulsed, with considerable loss, in an attempt to storm the first battery of the out-works of Oczakow, on the first of September last; and that the Austrian and Russian generals Spleny and Elmpt have likewise been repulsed in the neighbourhood of Jassy.

COPENHAGEN, *October* 4.

Intelligence was received here on the first inst. that the Norwegian army, under the command of the prince of Hesse, has passed the Swedish frontier; that the Swedish officer at the first post having retired, the Danes took possession of Stromstadt on the 26th of September; that the Swedes having afterwards received a reinforcement, were determined to make a stand against the Danes, who had advanced about fifteen miles into the country; and as these corps were very near each other, the news of an action is daily expected. We also learn that another column of Danish troops has penetrated near to Udevalla, a handsome town, about forty English miles from Gottenburgh.

Yesterday the combined fleet, consisting of 3 Russian first rates, 4 Russian and 3 Danish ships of the line, 2 frigates and 2 store-ships, sailed from this port to the Baltic, having about 2000 marines on board.

LONDON, *October* 7.

The savage barbarities committed by the Turks in the neighbourhood of Temeswar and Belgrade, have filled the emperor's army with the most ferocious desire of revenge, and we may now expect to hear of brutalities and murders that would disgrace the cannibals in North-America.

From the Vienna Gazette extraordinary, September 24.

Reports from the grand camp at Issovia, dated September 15, give an account that general Wartensleben, commander of the corps de reserve, was attacked the day before by a body of Turks, who ascended the mountain near where his corps were intrenched, and erected a battery in the night, in order to attack his right wing. The general perceiving this, ordered his troops to begin firing, and they soon dismounted the guns in the battery. The Turks, in the mean time, played two howitzers without effect. The fire was brisk on both sides, during which the Turkish cavalry took the advantage to pass through the defile by Armeotech, and marching up to Reit, carried off some waggons and cattle from the village; after which they took post near Reit, in order to surround and attack our left wing. The Turkish infantry, during this, attacked with the greatest fury one of our batteries near the corps de reserve, where there were only a few of the free corps, which the Turks made themselves masters of. This gave them an opportunity of filing off behind a mountain, which gave them the command of our right wing, and to fire from both sides with musketry into our camp, by which major general count Pallavicini had the misfortune to receive a musket ball in his head, and major general Bacot Van Hutton was shot through the hand; it was visible they intended to surround our wing, and fire our magazines behind, thinking in the confusion to attack us in the rear.

The enemy on both sides then advanced towards the Temosch, near the Stensten mountain, about a cannot shot distant from our right flank, and attacked our picquets with such fury, that they were obliged to retire with the loss of their cannon. But the Turks did not keep them long in their possession, for, in a moment, a troop of Graven's hussars rode up to support the picquet, and retook the cannon and post; when the division which was Brentanno's and Nadasti's regiments found themselves supported, they began to fight with uncommon ardour, and afterwards took such steps as secured our magazines.

We lost in all this affair 24 men and 8 horses killed, and one lieutenant-colonel and 40 men wounded.

Reports from Semlin, dated the 14th instant, mention, that on the 9th they found 197 Turks slain after the accounts came away, which they buried.

Oct. 8. An impetuous ferocity, rather than discipline, enabled the Turks originally to establish themselves on the ruins of the eastern empire. That quality, we see, has not forsaken them. Though inferior to the united strength of the two imperial courts, they have, notwithstanding, since the commencement of hostilities, shewed the spirit of their ancestors, and proved, that driving them out of Europe is not so easily to be done as they imagined—*The last bites of a dying wild beast are said to be the most dangerous.*

Joseph the *Little* is now convinced, that a contest with the Turks is no puerile object. He may console himself in exhibiting more military magnificence in times of *peace*; but when the rough sounds of the trumpet arouse to *war*, his glory is totally eclipsed, and the brilliancy and acuteness of his mind are lost in the vain parade and mock atchievements of a *puppet-show*. We hear of his marches and countermarches; but when his troops come to the real scene of action, they are stripped by their uncivilised opponents of the laurels with which they had the presumption to adorn their brows, and to appear wonderfully formidable to the enemy. The ancient Germans were famed in the field of Mars; but their timid descendants dishonour the actions of their ancestors. This melancholy alteration cannot arise from a degeneracy of the species, the sinews of the present race being as well invigorated as those of former periods. To what are we then to attribute it? To that want of vigour and decision apparent in the sovereign. Happy for us, say the enemy, is this *gentle* and *lukewarm* disposition of JOSEPH!—The Turks would sooner fight an army of *lions* commanded by a *goat*, THAN an army of *goats* commanded by a *lion*.

The annual offering which the kings of Naples have always made to the pope, and which they have this year refused him, is 7000 crowns in gold, amounting to near 3000l. sterling.

A Spanish paper, of August 8, has the following account, which seems to *want* confirmation:—At 11 o'clock last night a decent looking woman came to the house of a midwife in this city,* imploring her assistance, alleging, "That though she was only gone with child five months, she felt, notwithstanding, the pains of an approaching labour." In consequence every care and attention were taken to afford her that help her situation evidently required; and in the space of an hour and a quarter she was delivered of *five* children, all perfect in their forms, and in size three inches and an half: They were all baptized, and expired immediately after.—The mother was so well recovered, that at 2 o'clock next morning she was able to retire to her own habitation, whilst the infants were left exposed the succeeding day to gratify the curiosity of the populace, whose number was so great to behold this prodigy of nature, that it was thought prudent to order troops, in order to prevent tumultuous proceedings.

[* *Malaga.*]

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, September 19.

"The navigation upon this coast is again interrupted by the number of Barbary corsairs which cruise upon our sea-coasts, and have even ventured up the Gulph of Lyons in pursuit of their prey.—The French at Toulon are fitting some ships to send against these daring marauders, whom no treaties can bind. Our court will again equip a small squadron for the same purpose."

General Laudohn reports, under date of the 13th of September, off Novi, that he had surrounded that place in such a manner, as to prevent the enemy getting any reinforcement whatever.—That on the ninth, at night, until the 11th, he threw up entrenchments without losing a man; and the night following, until the 13th, he erected a second parallel and a breach battery completely, and in case the garrison should be obstinate and hold out, he will not delay to storm the place."

Oct. 10. Affairs in the north are taking a new turn, and the consequences may be lamentably serious to all Europe. What Holland was last year, Sweden is at present—a state of confusion and rebellion, engendered and supported by the intrigues of the French court, and the prevalence of Russian politics. The burghers at Stockholm are arming themselves, under the pretence of internal safety in the absence of the troops, but more certainly for the purpose of attempting a revolution. The officers of the army in Finland, independent of their sovereign, sent a deputation to the empress of Russia, making proposals for a truce in that quarter, until they shall have concerted measures for subjugating their king, or for reducing him to the necessity of abandoning the war, which they allege was rashly and unjustly commenced on his part. They declare, that the king, by his late measures, has broken the compact between sovereign and subject, and therefore they hold it their duty to concert measures for the safety of the state. When the king of Sweden heard of the disaffection of his troops in Finland, and the propositions of his officers to the empress for a cessation of hostilities, his majesty fainted away, and was with difficulty aroused to a sense of his alarming situation. Thus circumstanced there is no doubt of the empress's acquiescence, nor of her endeavours to fan the flame of discord. She has already communicated her terms of pacification with Sweden, the tenor of which is, to grant a general amnesty for what is past; only on condition, however, that the Swedish government shall accede to the general confederacy which has so long been forming between France, Spain, Germany, Russia and Denmark.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, September 23.

"The siege of Oczakow is raised.—The captain pacha has received such reinforcements that he is again master of the Black Sea.—The emperor is but in an indifferent situation at present; it is true he has taken an advantageous situation with his army, yet it is not in his power to prevent the Turks from making very serious incursions into his country, and laying it waste wherever they come: besides there is an uncommon daily decrease of his army, and should the Turks keep on the winning side until winter sets in, and operations cease, they cannot be off making a glorious peace. The Emperor has been forced to leave large magazines behind him at Mehadia. General Laudohn is to march with 30,000 men for the Bannat, and it will soon be determined who is to attack; the Turks it is supposed will not, they will be content with making frequent incursions into the imperial territories, and by these means weaken the emperor's army."

Orders are sent to Portsmouth to fit out two of the largest and best conditioned copper bottomed frigates with all possible dispatch, for a long stationed voyage, supposed for the East-Indies.

Recruits are now sending up to town from the several parties employed on account of the East-India company in the different parts of the kingdom, in order for their passing an examination, and to be completely cloathed and furnished with necessaries, previous to their embarking for India, which is intended by the very earliest ships that sail next month from Gravesend. According to a present plan ordered by the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, the East-India company's officer is to examine each at Gravesend, and they are to be mustered and passed under a second examination at Portsmouth, by an officer appointed by the board.

On the 27th of September, at three o'clock, Blanchard ascended at Berlin, attached to his balloon, in the presence of his majesty, the royal family, and many of the foreign princes. A building was erected, which encompassed the balloon; but when it was ready to ascend, half of it was pulled down, to give the spectators a better view. Blanchard saluted his majesty, just as he quitted the earth, with a white flag, on which was displayed the royal black eagle. He went over the river Spree, and very quickly disappeared.

M. de Calonne is very partial to the English, and has determined to take up his residence amongst us.—He has not only purchased an elegant town-house and country house, and cultivated the acquaintance of our nobility, but has entrusted his son's education to the care of a learned and respectable clergyman of the church of England.

The Russian squadron in Copenhagen is now very strong; but no men of war of the confederate nations had entered the Bothnian Gulph on the 16th of last month; and before that could happen, they were in hopes of seeing the grand squadron from Finland arrive in port.

Oct. 11. The king of Prussia has, through the medium of his ambassador at Warsaw, signified to the king and permanent council of Poland, that if the present augmentation of their forces is intended to be employed against the Turks, he shall immediately find himself compelled to oppose such a proceeding.

It is confidently reported that the courts of London and Berlin, have made overtures to those of Stockholm and Petersburgh for an accommodation, intimating to them at the same time, that if the terms proposed by the two former are rejected, a powerful British squadron will appear next spring in the Baltic, to give a weight to the mediation, and bring the Swedes and Russians to listen to reason.

A letter from Berlin assures, that one of the objects of the late treaty of alliance between Great-Britain and Prussia, is to prevent Denmark from taking part in the war against Sweden—and that it was confidently expected by the Prussian ministry, that so formidable an alliance supported by Holland, would cool the ardour of Denmark for battle, however great it might be.

The arrival of the Dutch and Flanders mails, which came on Tuesday last, it was expected would have brought an account of some decisive action between Russia and the Porte, but no such thing has happened;—A few skirmishes, ending in nothing on the part of the two belligerent powers, and a tendency to peace between Sweden and Russia, form the whole of our last foreign intelligence.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth.

"This morning orders came down here for 2 houses to be opened for the entering of sailors for manning the ships of war which are getting ready at this place and Portsmouth. The shipwrights and artificers here work double tides."

A singular character.—Among the few survivors lately returned from the unsuccessful attempt to make a